A LULL IN THE WAR TELLER BOGGS' STORY.

FALL OF SANTIAGO TO EXD PRES-ENT OPERATIONS IN CUBA.

ARMY TO LEAVE THE ISLAND

LIKELY TO COME HOME TO REMAIN UNTIL OCTOBER.

New York Tribune Special Says That Shafter's Army Will Be Sent at Once to Porto Rico-Havana Now All but Impregnable.

WASHINGTON, July 12.-It is believed that, without there is a very material Improvement in the climatic conditions, the fall of Santiago and the surrender of the Spanish army there will close the campaign against Cuba until the rainy season shall have passed. Whether this will involve the return of the army to the United States is not now known, but the presumption is that with the fall of Santiago, the army will be re-embarked on transports and sent to the United States, where the troops will remain until October or even later before making a general movement on Porto Rico and Havana. In the meantime, our fleets would maintain a strong blockade off all the important Cuban ports and thus render their occupation much ensier than now.

It is not thought that this plan has been fully decided upon, and later events may make it advisable to carry it out, but it is known to have been under consideration. Reports from the front show that the fleet off Santiago is almost powerless to aid the land forces in its assault upon the city. The guns of Morro, it seems, cannot be reached by our heavy artillery, on account of the elevation, and on account of the danger to our fleet from that source it is not deemed advisable to come within effective distance of the city, seven or eight miles beyond.

NEW YORK, July 13 .- A special to the Tribune from Washington says:
"The actual departure of Commodore

Watson's squadron for the coast of Spain, which the naval authorities expect will occur about the end of the present week, indicates sufficiently the complete abandonin a pecuniary loss of \$100,000. ment of any intention to besiege Havana in the next three or four months, and confirms the impression that no extended military operations will be prosecuted in Cuba after the capitulation of Santiago.

"The remarkable difficulties which have attended the investment of Santiago and posed to be Adelbert Hollister. Eight others are missing.

The injured are: James Dunlavy, Christ Poulson, probably fatally; George Case, fatally; Fred Potts, John Sigwart, John McNab, John Calidene, Chris Bolton, John James, George White, Albert Miller, Many others who were injured were taken to their homes and their names are not obtainable. the resulting tedious delays have served to convince the military and naval authorities that Havana cannot be attacked successfully with less than 100,000 men and the entire naval force in the Atlantic. The city, ordinarily one of the best fortified The fire started in the varnish room and so little was thought of the blaze at first that the men in the room d not give t e alarm, thinking they could put it out without the assistance of the re department. Suddenly the fames leaped out into the main shop and enveloped the whole building, in which were 100 men. These on the ground floor had no trouble in escaping, and most of the men on the second floor got out without receiving any injury. The workmen on the third floor were caught in a trap. So suddenly dd the flames reached them that several were blinded or suffocated by the smoke b fore being could reach them. Though the fire company was but a block away, the building was a mass of flames before the department arrived. Many of the workmen appeared in the windows crying for help, while others jumped to the street below, receiving fatal or strious injuries.

The firemen could only prevent the sprending of the flames to other buildings. ports in the world, has been made more impregnable in the last two months through the ceaseless activity of General Blance, who has surrounded it with several chains of strong intrenchments and fortifications, in addition to the new batteries he has mounted along the coast. Without the strong versels attached to the raiding squadron, the navy would be powerless to render effective assistance to the army against Havana, and it is deemed impossible that land forces alone could secure the surrender of the city with less than several months' campaign, which would be out of the question before midwinter, on

account of the horrible elimatic conditions, "Promptly upon the fall of Santlago, it is announced, the expedition to Porto Rico is to be undertaken, with General Mi es in command of three divisions, aggregating more than 36,000 men. He will have the cooperation of Admiral Sampson's heavier ships in the assault on San Juan, and it is his intention to clear the entire island of Spanish troops with every energy at his command. His force will include practically all the regular and volunteer troops now at Santiago, the Cubans and immunes being left to hold that province. In addition to the fleet of forty-eight transports already secured to carry troops to Porto Rico, including the thirty that formed General Shafter's main expedition, the navy has consented to the temporary use of the auxiliary cruisers, the St. Paul, the St. Louis, the Yaie and the Harvard, to carry regiments, and a number of others vessels witt be available for the service next week."

WILL NAME FIVE REFEREES. Judge Foster Has Apportioned the State of Kansas Into Bank-

ruptey Districts. TOPEKA, July 13 .- (Special.) Judge Foster in the federal court to-day divided the state into five referee districts, according to the provisions of the new bankruptcy law. If he finds that five referees cannot handle the business, he will divide up the state into more districts this fall. The five referees will be named to-morrow. The five districts mapped out to-day are made up as follows:

Kansas City, Kas., district-Counties of Wyandotte, Leavenworth, Jefferson, Atchiand Miami.

ansas City, Kas., district—Counties of andotte, Leavenworth, Jefferson, Atchi., Doniphan, Brown, Nemaha, Johnson i Miami.

cpeka district—Counties of Shawnee, kson, Marshall, Washington, Elley, ttawatomie, Geary, Wabaunsee, Morris, on, Osage, Douglas and Franklin.

cort Seart district—Counties of Core.

on Construction of Core. Tepeka district-Counties of Shawnee, Jackson, Marshall, Washington, Riley, Pottawatomie, Geary, Wabaunsee, Morris, Lyon, Osage, Douglas and Franklin.

Lyon, Osage, Douglas and Franklin.

Fort Scott district-Counties of Greenwood, Coffey, Anderson, Linn, Wood on,
Allen, Bourbon, Elk, Wilson, Neosho,
Crawford, Chautauqua, Montgomery, Labette and Cherokee.

Salina district-Counties of Clay, Dickinson, McPherson, Saline, Ottawa, Cloud,
Republic, Elisworth, Lincoln, Mitchell,
Jewell, Russell, Osborne, Smith, Enis,
Rocks, Phillips, Trego, Graham, Norton,
Gove, Sheridan, Decatur, Logan, Th.mis,
Rawlins, Wallace, Sherman, and Cheyenne.

Wichita district-Counties of Cowley, Butler, Chase, Marion, Harvey, Sedgwick, Sumner, Harper, Kingman, Reno, Rice, Sumner, Harper, Kingman, Reno, Rice, Barton, Stafford, Pratt, Barber, Comancne, Kiowa, Edwards, Pawnec, Rush, Ness, Hodgman, Ford, Clark, Mende, Gray, Lane, Scott, Finney, Haskell, Seward, Stevens, Grant, Kearny, Wichita, Greeley, Hamilton, Stanton and Morton.

OMAHA'S PACKING STRIKE. It Is Confined to Cudahy's Plant, So Far, but May Become

General. OMAHA, NEB., July 13 .- The packers at South Omaha held a meeting to-day to discuss the strike situation, but as no gen- Portugal Guarding Against Trouble. eral strike has yet been declared there was no formal action taken. A number of the men at Cudahy's joined the strikers and others were discharged because they re-fused to accept transfer of work. Probably half of Cudahy's force, or 1,200 men, are now out. There was a meeting of strikers to-night, at which the situation was discussed and the intention to call out all of the men employed in packing houses was announced, but no vote on this was taken. It is asserted by the strikers that not a house in South Cmaha will be running Friday. At present only Cudahy's is affected, although the men at Swift's and the Omaha have made demands for an

Appointments.

increase of pay.

Dr. R. Parker has been appointed a pen-gion examining surgeon at nill City, Kas., and Dr. J. B. Bartel at Alva, O. T. WASHINGTON, July 12.—(Special.) Frank M. Lemmon has been appointed deputy surveyor of customs at Kansas City, Mo. Paul P. Duckmiller, of Kansas City, has en appointed a tagger in the bureau of himal industry of the agricultural depart-

Known for Years by Sena-

for Kenney.

teller of the First National bank of Dover

William N. Boggs, in defrauding that in-

stitution of over \$100,000, opened to-day with

further testimony relating to Senator Ken-

ney's individual account with the bank.

During the moments prior to the opening

of court, Senator Kenney, pale and appar-

ently nervous, assisted his counsel, Sena-

tor Gray and Lieutenant Bird, in arranging

The morning session was taken up with

testimony relating to Senator Kenney's ac-

counts with the bank and its correspond-

At the afternoon session, William N.

Beggs, the defaulting teller, was on the

stand for over three hours, during which he told of the manner in which he carried

along checks of Senator Kenney's received

from other banks and credited deposits

count and while Boggs was a defaulter in

for him when he had overdrawn his ac

large sums of money. That he was a 'de-

faulter, witness said, was known to the

senator, and when asked why he carried

the defendant's checks along for weeks

without charging them, he said it was be-

cause: "We were all in the hole together."

During nearly all the period in which the

the check as a cash item from day to day

or withholding the deposit slip of another

Kenney was the man to confide in, as their

FATAL FIRE AT RACINE, WIS.

Three Men Burned to Death, Several

Are Missing and a Score or

More Were Injured. RACINE, WIS., July 13.-Fire late this

afternoon completely destroyed the large

three story structure of the Racine Mailea-

ble and Wrought Iron Company, resulting

sons are known to have been killed and a

score or more were seriously injured. The dead, so far as known, are John Keefe,

Gus Knofski and an unidentified man, sup-

posed to be Adelbert Hollister. Eight others

tinable.
The fire started in the varnish room and

HOUSEBREAKERS AT PAOLA.

by Burglars During the Past

Few Nights.

PAGLA, KAS., July 13.-(Special.) The

the Paola Times, was entered by burglars

last night and about \$30 secured from Mr.

Highley's pockets. A gold watch was over-

Highley's pockets. A gold watch was overlooked by the burgiars. The residence of
Poileo Judge Robinson was visited, but the
thieves secured only 50 cents. The apartments of Mr. and Mrs. Ol. Jacobs were
entered Sunday night, presumably, while
the family were out of town. Here the
burgiars exhibited great taste, as only the
personal effects of Mrs. Jacobs were disturbed. Every article of her weering apparel, underciothing, shirt waists, cuffs,
collars, tidies, fancy work, quit pieces and
a child's gold watch were carried off.

TARRED AND FEATHERED.

Halstend, Kas., Man, Who Is Accused

of an Atrocious Crime, Pun-

ished by His Townsmen.

NEWTON, KAS., July 13,-(Special.)

Frank Miller, an organ salesman at Hal-stead, was whipped, tarred and feathered

by a mob at that place late last night. Several days ago he attempted to assault

the 4-year-old daughter of Dr. J. F. Hertz-

ler, his next door neighbor. No one saw the deed and as the child is not old enough

A Jealous Ohloan's Crime.

DAYTON, O., July 13.—William Seline, aged 48, a millwright in comfortable circumstances, in a fit of jealousy, gashed his wife's throat terribly with a razor this morning, chased his daughter with the bloody weapon, and then cut his own throat, dying instantly. Sixty stitches were taken in the wife's throat to close the wounds inflicted. She may recover.

Colorado Requisition Honored.

TOPEKA, July 13.-(Special.) Governor

Leedy to-day honored a requisition issued by the governor of Colorado for Charles F. Jones, now in the Shawnee county jail. Jones is wanted in Las Animas county, Col., for assisting Frank Kelly and John Raul, two desperate criminals, to escape. He was arrested here one week ago and will be taken back at once.

Another Powder Mill Explosion.

SANTA CRUZ, CAL., July 13.—By an explosion at the powder works to-day, Carlyle Ross received injuries which will probably prove fatal. The explosion is attributed to contact of the scoop used in mixing powder with steel nails in the box where the explosion occurred.

Lisbon, July 14.—Owing to the probability that a republican rising in Spain would be followed by a similar movement in Portigal, the Portugal government is preparing to take energetic measures, such as sending Portuguese troops to the Spanish frontier and calling out the reserves in the event of disorders in Spain.

BRIEF BITS OF NEWS.

Central Americans are in sympathy with Spain and refuse to believe the news of any American victory.

There are grave fears of a revolution in Guatemala, and the government, though not alarmed, it determined to deal promptly with any rebels.

Governor Stephens has commissioned David M. Dodge second lieutenant of Company I. Second regiment Missouri volunteers, to rank from May 18, 1838.

Governor Stephens has pardoned Joseph

Governor Stephens has pardoned Joseph Mansur, colored, who is incurably iil. He came to the penitentiary in September, 1896, from Callaway county, for twenty years, for burglary and larceny.

Frank Locke, colored, started to steal a ride from Mexico, Mo., to Sedalia. He rode on the side of a freight car. A coal chute at Elliot knocked him off. The carran over his legs and it is thought he will

sidence of Mr. J. T. Highley, editor of

Residences Have Been Entered

depositor.

the papers of the defense,

WILMINGTON, DEL., July 13.-The third KANSAN AT SANTIAGO WRITES AN day in the trial of United States Senator INTERESTING LETTER. Kerney, of Delaware, charged with aiding and abetting the self-confessed defaulting

MILITARY MOVE.

Had a Good Effect, However, in Giving the Troops a Taste of Actual War-Mr. Allen Not Very Favorably Impressed by Cubans.

(Special Correspondence of The Journal. ON THE MARCH TO SANTIAGO WITH-IN FOUR AND ONE-HALF MILES OF THE SPANISH LINE, June 27 .- The brigade of General Kent's division to which I am attached marched only four miles this morning and reached camp at 19:30 a. m., where we will stay all night. We are encamped upon the field only a mile in ad-vance of where the battle of the 24th was witness' defalcations took place, he said, Senator Kenney was cognizant of the fact. fought, and the first thing necessary when As to his custom in dealing with Senator Kenney's checks, he said if the account we made camp to-day was to finish burying the Spanish dead. The Spaniards must was not good for them he would pay them have been very much frightened on out of the funds of the bank, by carrying retreat. Their dead were only half buried. Three Spanish bodies were left in plain view, being only about half covered, and there were a half dozen other graves so He said Senator Kenney first knew of his shallow that additional dirt had to be being a defaulter in October, 1895, when he was short about \$25,000 or \$20,000. He felt thrown upon them. Fully ten bodies of Spanish soldiers are buried at the place where we are encamped, and from the crowds of buzzards which fill the air a mile ons were so intimate. The senator relations were so intimate. The senator and Boggs formulated a plan to restore the deficiency. To do this the witness invested funds in Bay State Gas stock, bullding operations in Philadelphia and a farm in Delaware. Kenney, the witness said, dealt in Bay State Gas at the same time with him, and they often discussed the probabilities of making money. Witness said that in January, 1897. Senator Kenney expressed hope that money enough would be made to get them both out of the hole. beyond we judge that still others are buried. It is believed now that the Spanish killed in the engagement of the 24th will

reach about fifty in number.

In the march to-day we passed the graves of the eight rough riders who were killed. They were buried within half a mile of the Spanish graves, and their last rust ng places are marked by wooden slabs. This point will be a splendid site for a monument in future years. While the attack made by the rough riders was not regarded as a good military move, being too reckless in its advance, the success of the volunteers has been an inspiration to the whole army. When one marches over the field wher they ran into the ambuscade the thought is suggested that the Spaniards made poor use of their opportunities. Had they been equal in fighting ability to our me the impetuous charge of the rough riders would have been repulsed. The Spaniards held every position of advantage. Every point covering the line of advance was ommanded by their forces, which outnum bered ours by several hundred. Yet they fled like sheep after a few volleys. Had the approach been differently managed it is believed that the Spanish forces might have been flanked and many captured by the regular cavalry, which was marching through a valley lower down for that purpose. The engagement was begun earlier than was contemplated, however, and the only sad thing about it is that a little better military management might have produced a greater victory with no greater sacrifice than we suffered. The chief thing gained by the attack was that it has ac-customed the army to the thought of genuine fighting, and it has given them all

their first taste of actual war.

The moral influence of the march of this morning has been excellent. The last two miles over the line of the fight of the 24th were marked by discarded, bloody clothing, broken hospital litters stained with red and the ground in places was covered by empty car.r.dg s. Every step onward through such circun.stances accustomed the men to the thought of the serious work before them. They have lost that "chicken-hearted" feeling which clings to a man until after he has seen his first sickening sight of clotted blood and gaping wounds.

Before you get this the attack on Santiago will doubtless have passed into history. The army is pushing forward just as fast as the field artillery can be brought along. By to-morrow noon the artillery will reach this point, and by night will be at the front Great obstacles in the way of maktheir first taste of actual war.

this point, and by night will be at the front. Great obstacles in the way of making a road over which the artillery can proceed have been overcome with surprising rapidity.

The sight of the artillery as it labors over the hills and through the narrow valleys is more insulication.

ing a road over which the artillery can proceed have been overcome with surprising rapidity.

The sight of the artillery as it labors over the hills and through the narrow vaileys is more inspiring than any other feature of our invasion, because it shows what stupendous problems of transportation can be solved by an intelligent army in a land hitherto given up to narrow bridle paths and undisturbed tropical wilderness. Our transportation of artillery ammunition is furnished by pack mules, the artillery being followed by hundreds of mules, driven like a herd, each mule carrying 209 pounds of ammunition for the 3½-inch guns. The ammunition for the infantry is carried by the men in their belts and haversacks. In this connection it might be well to offer some observation upon a serious matter. The men are being worked to exhaustion at labor wholly unnecessary for them to perform. Our army is followed by a crowd of Cuban negroes capable of relieving the American soldiers of many burdens, and yet not only are they not employed by General Shafter, but regimental and company commanders are not allowed to hire them, paying for their services from their company funds. At our debarkation of supplies and soldiers the Cubans could have been used to splendid advantage, but they were not called upon, and many a poor American soldier suffered as the result of heavy fatigue duty unloading boxes and supplies. All this heavy work could have been done by cheap Cuban laborers, who are accustomed to the heated climate, and the energies of our men thus saved for the heavy marching. Even Garcia's army of 3,500 negroes was unloaded by American soldiers, while the native negroes looked on or stole commissary supplies while the sentries were not looking. On our marches of the company, as well as implements for road work, are carried by special details from the ranks. Thus the army is literally loaded down by packing stuff which might be carried by Cubans, whose services would not cost over 20 cents per day.

There is no doubt of one fact

point fifteen miles west of Santiago, and as they were dumped out on the beach this morning they presented a costumic effect that was startling. Scarceiy a man wore a shirt, but those who wore even part of a shirt wore no pants. A majority wore rasged culico pants, and neither shoes nor shirts. All had arms of some kind, many carrying the Springfield rifles, just sent over by the United States government, and others being armed with short carbines. Every man carried a marbets as they were dumped out on the beach this ment, and others being armed with short carbines. Every man carried a machete. This is the one distinctive feature of the Cuban army. The force is made up principally of Cuban negroes of all sizes and ages; the officers alone seem to be a combination of Cuban and Spaniards, which gives a light color to their skin, but the majority of the 3,500 unloaded to-day were as black as a Georgia negro, and not neurity so large. As they went straggling ly so large. As they went straggling through our lines to-day with no attempt whatever at military formation, they pre-sented a scene which was funtastic almost sented a scene which was funtastic almost to a degree of savagery. The Cuban army, barring its undressed condition, seems to be all right: none are starving. In fact, they seem always to be eating something. This place is surrounded by groves of co-count palms, where enough cocoanuts could be gathered in a few hours to feed a million men. The insurgents seem to almost live on these and on mangoes, which abound as plentifully as cocoanuts. The insurgent army is the most unmits.

most live on these and on mangoes, which abound as plentifully as cocoanuts.

The insurgent army is the most unmilitary looking collection of individuols I have ever seen. On their marches they make no camps: they carry no camp supplies, or mule trains. They simply straggle through the mountains, depending upon the country for subsistence and sleeping almost naked upon the ground.

The rainy season here has been a myth to far. It sprinkles sometimes, but the minfall has not been heavy enough for a week to wet through a uniform. I am inclined to believe our army will not suffer much from diseases, unless they are kept here for a matter of two or three weeks. We have been fortunate in geting good water from the mountain streams hus far, and the nights are sufficiently cool o give us good rest, so that the only time we suffer is while we are marching. If a can is not capable of enduring it we soon know it. After a mile or so he goes down

ike a man hit by a bullet. A sergeant on the march this morning fell near me, and field within five minutes from the effect of neat. As a general thing, however, a man faints dead away and recovers within a day or two under careful treatment. None of the fevers or dire forms of dysentery predicted has begun to appear yet.

The most uncomfortable thing about our existence after all is the lack of news from the outside world. None of us has seen a later paper than that of June 19. No mail has reached us since we left Tampa, and if any plan has been formed for setting mail to the army it has miscarried to far. FROMHENRY ALLEN

FIGHT OF THE ROUGH RIDERS All the wounded of the engagement of

June 24 are doing well, and it is now be-lieved that even young Marshall, of the New York Journal, will live, though he MR. ALLEN SAYS IT WAS NOT A GOOD will be a paralytic. HENRY J. ALLEN.

ANGLO-AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Many Prominent Britons Present a the Inaugural Meeting in London Last Night.

LONDON, July 13 .- The inaugural meeting of the Anglo-American League was held this evening at the Stafford house un-der the presidency of the Duke of Sutherland, who was supported by Earl Grey. the Earl of Jersey, Baron Farrer, Baron Brassey, Baron Tenneyson, Baron Monks wall, Sir John Lubbock, Rear Admiral Lord Charles Beresford and Mr. Jame Brice, author of "The American Common wealth." Others present were the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Archbishop of York, Cardinal Vaughan and the Duke of Westminster.

The Duke of Fife sent a latter expressing his regret at his inability to be present. The Duke of Sutherland, in opening the proceedings, said the league was quite spart from ordinary politics, its object being to express the feeling or cordiality which existed between the people of Great Britain and the United States, an effort which he believed would be appreciated and reciprocated in America. On motion of Lord Brassey, the follow-

ing resolution was adopted: "Considering that the people of the Brit-ish empire and the United States are closely allied by blood, inherit the same literature and laws, hold the same principles of government, recognize the same ideals of freedom and humanity in the guidance of their national policy, and are drawn together by strong common interests in many parts of the world, this meeting is of the opinion that every effort hould be made in the interests of civilization and peace to secure the most cordial

and constant co-operation on the part of the two nations." A representative executive council was then appointed.

NEW YORK, July 13.—The Tribune will publish to-morrow the following from its London correspondent with reference to the meeting of the Anglo-American League Wednesday at Stafford house, London, the town residence of the Duke of Sutherland:

"The most significant remark which was made at this meeting was Lord Farrier's declaration that prudence was as necessary as enthusiasm in the direction of a movement for the promotion of better relations between two countries. He emphasized the statement by an explicit reference to the policy of expansion upon which the American people were entering, and by a pointed reminder that the open door' was England's principal development of her commercial empire, whereas other nations closed the door in establishing coionles, consequently he urged that it was a matter of the utmost importance for England to ascertain whether the Americans in their career of expansion would keep the door open or closed." A representative executive council was

WOULD WED AT 95.

ged Colored Inmate of the Atchison County Poorhouse Seeks a Marringe License.

ATCHISON, KAS., July 13 .- (Special.) Fred Hampton, % years old, a negro inmate of the Atchison county poor house walked all the way to town from the poor farm this morning and later in the sauntered into the office of the probate judge and planked down \$1.70 for a marriage license. In view of the fact that the old man was a ward of the county. Judge Snyder refused the license, but took advantage of the fact that the negro was o cents "shy" on the cost of the papers. and he was turned away.

Hampton's wife died at Muscotah eral years ago, and he has tried to get married several times since.

LA BOURGOGNE DISASTER.

romartyshire's Captain Says the French Steamer Was Under Full Speed.

HALIFAX, N. S., July 13 .- The inquiry into the collision between the steamship La Bourgogne and the ship Cromartyshire was resumed to-day, with Captain Henderson of the latter vessel, on the stand. He reiterated his statement that the quartermaster had told him that La Bourgogne was going eighteen knots an hour and the fourth engineer said she was traveling at full speed. His own opinion was that she was going fifteen knots an hour. Captain Smith, the presiding officer, stated at this stage that it might seem strange that Captain. Henderson should have heard the steamer's whistle in the chart house, while the chief officer falled to do so on deck. Such, however, was a common phenomenon which he had himself frequently experienced. The witness said that he had made every effort, as soon as he saw the rafts with the survivors, to save them. Every soul possible was saved. The captain of the Grecian agreed with him, when the tow was going eighteen knots an hour and the Grecian agreed with him, when the tow Grecian agreed with him, when the tow to Halifax was started, that it was use-less for him to remain longer with any hope of saving more lives. This concluded the evidence of Captain Henderson and Chief Officer Kelman was called.

DECAPITATED BY A TRAIN.

Wife of a Retired Detroit Merchant Meets a Horrible Death in Wisconsin.

MILWAUKEE, July 13 .- Mrs. Seligmann Schloss, wife of a retired merchant of De-troit, Mich., met with a horrible death today at Okauchee Lake station, a summer resort, about forty miles from this city Accompanied by her son-in-law, E. D. Adier, of Milwaukee, she started from their summer cottage to take the train for Milwaukee, intending to do some shopping Just as they neared the platform, the train approached at a moderate speed and think-ing they had time to cross the track ahead of the engine, they made the attempt. In crossing, however, Mrs. Schloss tripped on one of the rails and fell, and before Mr. Adler had time to rescue her the engine struck her and the wheels passed over her body, completely decapitating her. Mrs. Schloss was 5 years old.

HOPE OF RESCUE ABANDONED. It Is Found Impossible to Reach the

Scene of the Cleveland Tunnel Explosion. CLEVELAND, O., July 13.-All hope of rescuing any of the victims of the water works tunnel disaster was given up late this afternoon. A rescuing party succeed-ed in penetrating the tunnel 6.100 feet. This is within about 400 feet of where the bodies is within about 400 feet of where the bodies of the eleven victims are supposed to lie. The men who entered the tunnel to-day stated that, after reaching 6,100 feet, they found their passage blocked by wreckage caused by the force of the explosion. The tunnel is still filled with dangerous gas and several of the party who went in to-day were brought to the surface in an unconscious condition.

Two Oklahoma Fatalities.

GUTHRIE, O. T., July 13.—(Special.) Roy Fletcher, of Noble, a prominent amateur baseball player, died Sunday night from the effects of swallowing a remedy to be applied externally for toothache.

Joseph Strickland was instantly killed near Lexington by falling from a load of wood and the wheels passing over his head.

Dead Number Only Nine.

NEW YORK. July 13.—The number killed by the explosion yesterday at Laffin and Band's Powder works, at Pompton Lake, N. J., is nine. Two who were supposed to be missing turned up all right. There were about 60,000 pounds of powder for the gov-ernment ready for shipment.

Indignant Woman—"This dog I bought of you came near eating my little girl the other day." Dealer—"Well, you sald you wanted a dog that was fond of children, didn't you?"—Household Words.

RUNAWAY SLAVE'S TALE

FOR FORTY YEARS KEPT A SECRET BY A PENNSYLVANIA FARMER.

Crimes His Master Obliged Him to Commit, and the Final Crime That Brought Swift Punishment With It.

From the New York Sun.
"In one corner of a farm burying ground in Fulton county, Pa., near the Maryland border," said a resident of that county 'is a grave with a small headstone, bearing the simple inscription, 'Jo: 1803.' Jo was a negro. For forty years he worked on the farm where he died and was buried in 1893. Everyone in the vicinity knew that he had come to the farm a runaway slave, but not until after he was dead did anyone except the farmer with whom he had lived so long, and the farmer's wife, know his

so long, and the farmer's wife, know his strange and dramatic story.

"Early one morning in the fall of 1855 the owner of the farm, as he went out to begin his chores, saw a negro sitting on the bottom step of the back stoop with his head in his hands. His cheeks and eyes were sunken. The whites of his eyes were bloodshot. His clothing was in taiters. Without waiting for the farmer to speak, the wretched-looking negro said: "'I am a runaway slave."

"I am a runaway slave."

The remark was unnecessary. The farmer knew well what the negro was the moment he saw him. Like most of the residents in that part of Pennsylvania, the farmer was a State's Rights Democrat, and approved of the fugitive slave law. He asked the negro where he had come from "Louislana," was the reply.

"This rather amazed the farmer, for such a thing as a furitive slave from the fara thing as a fugitive slave from the far-away sugar or cotton plantations was an

talked with the runaway awhile, and then said:

"We will keep him here."

"A more grateful creature never lived than this wretched fugitive, and that night he told his benefactors his story. His name was Jo. He was born on the Hopkins plantation in Virginia. When he grew up he became the property of his master's son. John, who was a doctor, and a wicked, desperate man. Jo was the doctor's body servant. One day his master became incensed at one of his female slaves and ordered her to go to her cabin. Then he handed a pistol to Jo, and, taking one himself, ordered her to stand with her back against the wall. Then he ordered Jo to shoot her. The woman begged for her life and Jo begged his master not to make him murder her. Hopkins placed the muzzle of his pistol to Jo's temple and told him to shoot or he would have his own brains blown out. Jo fired at the woman's shoulder and she fell. That seemed to satisfy the master.

"As Jo discovered afterward, or as he had reason to believe, his master, in ordering him to shoot the slave woman, was only training him to more serious business. Dr. Hopkins was a single man, but he was anxious to marry the daughter of a rich planter of the neighborhood. She refused his hand and accepted as her suitor a rival of the doctor, a young man named Wiswell, a member of an old Virginia family. One night shortly after Dr. Hopkins had forest Jo to shoot the slave woman in her cabin, his master handed him a shotgun, and taking a revolver and a dirk, ordered Jo to follow him. The Wiswell plantation was two miles from the home of the young woman who rejected Hopkins. The accepted suitor was in the habit of riding to the home of his intended once or twite a week in the evening, and returning about 10 o'clock. The road was a loneiy one. Dr. Hopkins led Jo to that road and a mile up it. There he ordered him to hide behind some bushes, and took a place by his s de. By and by the sound of a horse galloping down the road was heard. As the sound he knew that his master would surely blow here. "The

"If the rifer of that horse passes here you are a dead nigger."
The slave knew what that meant, and he knew that his master would surely blow out his brains if the implied order were not carried out. The horse and its rider came opposite the bush where Jo and his master were hiding. The rider was young Wiswell. Jo fired. The horse leaped to one side and its rider tumbled heavily to the ground. The horse dashed wildly down the road Dr. r.opkins, ordering Jo to follow him, made his way through the woods by a roundabout course back home. Jo had saved his own life and believed he had .one it by taking that of young Wiswell, although he had fired at random. The horse, arriving had fired at random. The horse, arriving at the Wiswell plantation riderless, slaves were hurried back to see what had befallen their young master. They found him unconscious in the road. "When it was discovered that Wiswell

"When it was discovered that Wiswell had been shot, a variety of circumstances fastened the suspicion on Dr. Hopkins as having been guilty of the crime. He was arrested, but permitted to give ball pending the result of Wiswell's injuries, which were believed to be mortal. This action caused great indignation in the community, and the doctor's rearrest and incarceration were demanded. In the meantime, he fled. taking Jo with him. They got safely to Louisiana. He was never followed.

"Soon after taking up his residence in Louisiana, Hopkins formed the acquaintance of a young woman, the daughter of a

Louisiana, Hopkins formed the acquaintance of a young woman, the daughter of a sugar planter named Lyon. He married her within a year. A sister of hers married a planter named Moore. The father of the two girls died soon after the marriage of the one with Dr. Hopkins, and Hopkins was dissatisfied with the disposition of the property. He quarreled with Moore and swore that he would have revenge. One day in the fall of 1851 Hopkins took his bowie knife and his revolver, and giving Jo a shotgum, ordered the negro to follow him. He mounted his horse and rode to Moore's house. Jo knew that he was being taken on another errand of murder, and he made a mental yow that if he was forced to shoot anyone that day it would be his master.

"Moore was at home when Hopkins and Jo arrived there. He was unarmed, and

vow that if he was forced to shoot anyone that day it would be his master.

"Moore was at home when Hopkins and Jo arrived there. He was unarmed, and, conscious of the purpose Hopkins had in coming, he sprang upon Hopkins and threw him to the floor, grappling him so that he could use neither pistol nor knife. Hopkins shouted to Jo to shoot. Jo could not fire without endangering the life of Moore, but he repiled that if he fired he was afraid he might hit his master. Moore, of course, did not know that Jo had resolved to kill no one unless it was his master, and so when he heard what Jo said he sprang from the floor and threw himself upon the negro to secure the gun. Jo made no attempt to hold it, and Moore, after securing it, ran out of the house.

"Moore's wife had come into the room by this time. Hopkins got to his feet, seized her, and demanded the money that was in the house belonging to the estate of Planter Lyon. She gave him a bunch of keys and told him to find the money. He did so, and then shot his sister-in-law as she knelf on the floor begging for her life. His first bullet cut all the fingers from one of her upraised hands and lodged in her breast. A second bullet entered her right eye, and she fell over dead. Hopking emptited his revolver into her dead body, and mounted his horse and fled, followed by Jo.

by Jo.
"They had ridden several miles into the

They had ridden several miles into the swamp country when they heard pursuers on their trail. Jo dropped from his horse and gave it a cut with his whip. It railoped on after Hopkins on his horse. Jo creat into the swamp. A few minutes later the pursuers went dashing by. Jo lay still and waited. In less than an hour they came back. They had Hopkins. They stopped opposite Jo's hiding place and strung his master up on a tree. Jo was a terror stricken witness of Hopkins' fate, and yet he felt that it was no more than his due. He knew that a similar fate would he his if he were taken, although he was entirely inknew that a similar fate would be his if he were taken, although he was entirely innocent of participation in his master's crime. For two years, in some miraculous way, he succeeded in eluding capture, a lone wanderer among the swamps and bayous and canebrakes, gradually working northward until he crossed the Pennsylvania border and threw himself upon the mercy of the Fulton county people in the strongest pro-slavery locality north of Mason and Dixon's line.

strongest no-slavely locality north of Ma-son and Dixon's line.

"For years Jo was in constant fear that he would some day be taken back to Louis-iana and lynched, and he never threw off that dread sufficiently to release the farm-

er and his wife from the vow he exacted of them to keep his story secret until he died, and they kept his secret, even from their children, more than forty years."

SOME QUEER DELUSIONS.

Man Who Thought That He Had Never Been Born-Girl's Idea of a Means for Good Complexion.

rom the London Standard.

It is almost inconceivable that there are persons living whose lives are dominated by the delusion that they have never been born. Yet a man died in a Brighton asylum not long ago who had an idea that he was never born, and would never die. The delusion took possession of him so strongly that he more than once attempted to his own life. At last he threw himself from a local station platform and was cut to pieces by a train. His delusion was not a pieces by a train. His delusion was not a common one, but it is not unknown among doctors, and several similar instances might be quoted. An equally uncommon detusion among lunatics is the belief that dire poverty stares them in the face when they may be the unhappy possessors of huge wealth. Singularly enough, an incident illustrating this occurred at Brighton at about the same time as the one already recorded. A retired paymaster of the royal navy, who was very comfortably off, committed suicide in the popular watering place under the delusion that he was poor. The most remarkable case of this kind, however, happened in Paris about a year The most remarkable case of this kind, however, happened in Paris about a year ago. It is a singular fact that the victims of these deiusons generally attempt to of these delusions generally attempt to take their own lives, and the case in ques-tion came under public notice by the delud-ed man throwing himself on the tram lines near the church of St. Augustine, Fortu-nately, the man was rescued by a policemin, who, on making inquiries, was amazed to find that his prisoner was a tobleman of great wealth, and a viscount in rank, who had suddenly gone mad under the delusion that he had become a pauper. It was explained by the viscount's friends It was explained by the viscount's friends that it was impossible to induce him to accept money, which he emphatically refused to carry. If bank notes were given him he invariably burned them, and gold pieces he invariably threw out of the window, generally remarking something to the effect that he was "being made a fool of," as he knew he was a pauper without a penny in the world. The poor man appears to have been amazingly conscientious, for since overtaken by the delusion that he was a pauper he had refused to eat anything at

a thing as a fugitive slave from the faraway sugar or cotton plantations was an unheard of thing in that locality, the runaway being invariably from the Maryland or Virginia plantations, and the farmer at once suspected this foriorn fugitive of lying to him, a suspicion that was not dispelled when the negro said he was not only from distant Louisiana, but that he had been two years making his way to where he was. Seeing that the farmer mistrusted him, the runaway said:

"If I belong to any one in this neighborhood he will soon be after me. Let me stay here until he comes and claims me. I will work for you until he comes." This seemed reasonable to the farmer. While he was opposed to harboring or adding runaway slaves on principle, he did not think that he was called upon to make it his business to look up slave owners who had lost slaves and notify them of the whereabouts of their missing property, so of a much more unusual mania. He imsended her what they had best do. She went out, talked with the runaway awhile, and then said:

"We will keep him here."

"A more grateful creature never lived than this wretched figitive, and that night he told his benefactors his story. His name was Jo. He was born on the Hopkins plantation in Virginia. When he grew up he became the property of his master's son. John, who was a doctor, and a wicked, desperate man. Jo was the doctor's body servant. One day his master became incensed at one of his female slaves and ordered her to go to her cabin. Then he handed a pistol to Jo, and, taking one himself, ordered her to stand with her back against the wait. Then he ordered I Jo to shoot, her. The Then he ordered I Jo to shoot, her. The Then he ordered I Jo to shoot, her. The Then he ordered I Jo to shoot, her. The Then he ordered I Jo to shoot, her. The Then he ordered I Jo to shoot, her. The Then he ordered I Jo to shoot, her. The Then he ordered I Jo to shoot, her. The

PATRIOTIC VINEYARD GIRLS. A Revolutionary Event to Be Com-

memorated by Erection of a Tablet and a Liberty Pole. The women folk of Martha's Vineyard pride themselves on two charming quali-

ties-patriotism and domesticity. Love of home and country, ever since the island was given over to the stars and stripes,

was given over to the stars and stripes, has been their motio.

Years ago, in Revolutionary times, three Vineyard girls upset the plans of the Britishers, and the event is about to be perpetuated by the erection of a liberty pole at Vineyard Haven.

Here is the story, as related by Polly Daggett, one of the girls who circumvented the scheme of the enemy. Polly has been a long time dead, but she narrated the events to her people.

The old-timers in Vineyard Haven recoilect that Polly Daggett was a demure, fair-cheeked and beautiful girl. She was also patriotic. The other girls who made up the trio were Parnel Manter and Maria Allen.

Allen.
Early in 1775 the people of Vineyard Haven erected a liberty pole on Manter's hill, the highest peak on the local landscape. As popular feeling took on larger proportions the men were called into service. Some went to Cape Cod, others established a seacoust defense on the Elizabeth felands; in fact, there were few men of fighting age on the Vineyard. The grandfathers hobbled about with anxious eyes to seaward, while the urchins slashed the sand with toy swords.

One day a granddaddy limped into the village from the direction of what is now West Chop. He wanted to say somethios, but emotion choked him. Finally he made

West Chop. He wanted to say somethias, but emotion choked him. Finally he made known the fact that a British brig was coming into the harbor. What a sensation the news stirred up! The boys rushed into the pastures and drove the sheep into oak woods. The women had their china and silver in obscure places, and put on their best gowns to make themselves more dignified.

The captain of the Britisher sent a boat ashore for a spar to replace a yard he had lost in a gale. No suitable stick could be found. The commander sighted the library pole, and mentally measured it. It suited his requirements. In a jocose mood he asked the selectmen to sell him the library pole. The town fathers hesitated. The captain remarked that if the pole was not sold to him he would take it, anyway. So the selectmen sold the pole.

Polly Daggett, when she heard that the selectmen had consented to accept money for the flagstaff, boiled with indignation. She felt that the flag had been insuited and patriotism stultified. She hasteded to the bones of Parnol and Maria. The three

She felt that the flag had been insulted and patriotism stultifled. She hastened to the homes of Parnel and Maria. The three returned to town and found that the ship's company would land in the morning, saw the staff off and take it away.

That evening Polly conceived a plan, and detailed it to her chums. A ship auger was secured, and when the village was sound in slumber. Maria held the point of the tool against the pole, Polly assisted in steadying the bit, and Parnel bored. Soon they had sent the auger well into the wood. A quantity of powder was secured from a horn in the Daggett homestead, and the explosive was poured into the nole, but here an obstacle was encountered. Neither of the girls knew how to confine the explosive so as to secure its most terrific result. The stacle was encountered. Neither of the girls knew how to confine the explosive so as to secure its most terrific result. The art of tamping and insertion a time fuse was beyond their knowledge, and perhaps they could not have procured the fuse in season for the work in hand. Polly got a beampole and Maria raked a brand from the fireplace at her home. The brand was fastened to the end of the pole and applied to the powder. With a hiss and bang the charge did its work. It ripped and cleft the liberty pole till fits tottered. Then the girls ran home and to bed.

Next day a beat came ashore from the brig. In it was a carpenter and assortment of implements to be used in cutting the staff close to the ground. There was consternation when the condition of the spar was discovered. The capitain called for the selectmen, and spiced his demand with a string of oaths. The selectmen came, but could not explain matters. Someone suggested that boys were the guilty ones. That theory was accepted, and for eight years the girls guarded the secret. The brig sailed away without the longed-for spar, and the incident became history.

Not Fit for Bondsmen

A person who becomes ball for another undertakes to produce him at a certain time and place, or in default to pay a penalty. He acknowledges himself indebted to the crown in a certain sum, this indebtedness to be canceled on the production, at the time and place fixed, of the person balled. If the latter is not forthcoming the sum of money is forfeited and coming the sum of money is forfeited, and payment of it is enforced by attachment

or distress.

Now, a member of parliament, by reason of his position, is not liable to attachment (arrest) in any non-criminal matter during the sittings of the house, or for forty days before or after a session. Hence "a member of parliament cannot be admitted as bail, for not being hable to attachment by reason of his privilege, he cannot be effectually proceeded against in the event of the recognizances being forfeited."

Dr. Whitsett Resigns.

LOUISVILLE, KY., July 12.—Dr. William H. Whitsitt has resigned the presidency of the Southern Baptist Theological seminary in the hope of putting an end to the controversy between his friends and his opponents, growing out of certain publications, in which he expressed views on a point of church history in which many members of his church did not agree with him.



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